





MISSOURI STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM, FULTON.

BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF

MISSOURI STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM NO. 1

AT FULTON,

TO THE

REGULAR SESSION

OF THE

TWENTY-NINTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

FOR THE YEARS 1875 AND '1876.

JEFFERSON CITY :

REGAN & CARTER, STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.

1877.

Report of the Committee on Lunatic Asylums :

MR. PRESIDENT: Your Committee on Lunatic Asylums, to whom was referred the Biennial Report of the Managers of the State Lunatic Asylum, beg leave to report that they have considered the same, and recommend that 3,500 copies of the Report be published ; 1,000 for the use of the Appendix to the journal ; 2,000 for the use of the Asylum and 500 for the use of the General Assembly.

JOHN A. FLOOD, *Chairman.*

Read first and second time, and adopted.

DAN. ABIE, *Secretary of Senate.*

JANUARY 9, 1877.

HOUSE—Received, and 3,300 copies ordered printed ; 2,000 for the use of Institution and 1,000 for the use of the members of the House, and 300 for the use of the Senate.

GEO. W. FRAME, *Chief Clerk.*

JANUARY 16, 1877.

OFFICERS OF THE ASYLUM.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

EDWIN CURD, President, Fulton.
JOHN A. HOCKADAY, Secretary, Fulton.
THOMAS B. HARRIS, Fulton.
WILLIAM H. WILKERSON, Fulton.
EDWIN M. KERR, M. D., Fulton.
WALTER T. LENOIR, M. D., Columbia.
SAMUEL N. RUSSELL, M. D., Mexico.
BENJAMIN L. LOCKE, Mexico.
WILLIAM HARRISON, McCredie.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

TURNER R. H. SMITH, M. D., Superintendent and Physician.
H. K. HINDE, M. D., First Assistant Physician.
THOMAS A. HOWARD, M. D., Second Assistant Physician.
THEODORE A. FORMAN, Steward.
MRS. REBECCA THORNHILL, Matron.
JAMES S. HENDERSON, Treasurer.
L. B. SMITH, General Accountant.



REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS.

To the Honorable the Twenty-ninth General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

In presenting our second biennial report, it is again our pleasure to attest the satisfactory management and continued prosperity of the institution committed to our care nearly four years ago. For the past two years the health of the household has been unusually good. It has been comparatively free from casualties or accidents; has escaped the ravages of epidemic and contagious diseases, whilst the mortality from ordinary sickness has been unprecedentedly small. In addition to these encouraging facts, it is yet more gratifying to report a large number of recoveries from insanity within the past two years than in any similar period in the history of the institution.

Whilst we would not be understood as doubting the agency of an Allwise Providence in the dispensation of such marked blessings, yet we are not willing to admit that such gratifying results are not very largely attributable to the superior skill and ability of the able medical staff now at the head of the institution.

Dr. T. R. H. Smith, the present Superintendent, has occupied that position, with the exception of a few years during and succeeding the late war, since its establishment, over twenty-five years ago. His high attainments as a physician, his superior administrative ability, his urbanity of manner, tenderness of heart and humane disposition, are all too fully recognized in Missouri to require any encomiums at our hands. It is, however, but due to his well merited reputation and acknowledged skill as an adept in the treatment of insanity, to refer but a moment to the fact that in a number of instances, patients from other States have sought admission in our institution for treatment.

The Assistant Physicians, Dr. H. K. Hinde and Dr. T. A. Howard, are both likewise gentlemen of high professional standing, and have large experience in the treatment of insanity. We feel safe, therefore, in challenging the country for an abler, more efficient and hu-

mane medical management than that with which this institution is at present favored.

Since our last report, the Asylum has suffered a severe loss by the resignation of Dr. Macfarlane, Second Assistant Physician, and in the death of Mrs. Mary A. McKinney, the Matron, and Samuel Thornhill, the Steward. No institution ever had more efficient, conscientious officers, or any whose loss could have been more keenly felt. The places of the latter have been filled by Mrs. Rebecca Thornhill, as Matron, and T. A. Forman, as Steward, and Dr. T. A. Howard fills the position held by Dr. Macfarlane. In this connection, it is but due to the attendants, nurses and other employees, to attest the faithfulness with which they have severally discharged their respective duties.

SANITARY CONDITION AND WANTS

The sewerage, drainage and heating apartments of the institution, completed in the years 1873 and 1874, as appears by our last report, have been kept in good repair, so that the sanitary condition of the buildings and surrounding apartments are as good as could be desired. Our aim has been to keep the main Asylum building as far as possible free from damage and decay by a constant system of repairs, for which purpose a reliable carpenter is employed by the year at a fixed salary.

The grounds immediately surrounding the Asylum edifice have been improved and ornamented each year as far as the present officers have had facilities for doing so, but for want of adequate means, only such improvements have been made as could be accomplished by using the hired force of the institution, when free from other duties, in connection with some aid from the patients, given by way of recreation. But they are by no means under the state of cultivation and improvement to be desired. Nothing short of an appropriation will enable us to do so.

If, therefore, your body should make a small annual appropriation of, say five-hundred dollars, to be employed in the purchase of ornamental shade trees and shrubbery, and to be otherwise used in grading and drainage, in a few years our *campus* would be more pleasing to the eye, and present a more cheerful outlook to the melancholy patient. The idea that an Asylum for the insane is to be regarded and treated as a bastile or prison has long since exploded, under the lead of a more enlightened philanthropy, and the civilization of the times demands that it should have all the attractions and cheerful surroundings of a home, where the most depressed in spirit may be made cheerful and happy.

And whilst on the subject of *wants*, we heartily approve and join in the recommendation of the Superintendent for an appropriation of not less than fifteen thousand dollars for the erection of infirmaries.

Our earnest entreaties for these much needed improvements, have gone up to the General Assembly for many years past, unheeded. We trust that your body will take a humane view of the subject, and not again "turn us away," to come before your successors with a similar plea.

The necessity of a library of wholesome reading matter, together with proper means for the recreation and amusement of the insane, is no longer doubted as one of the requisites to an early restoration to reason. They need to be made cheerful, with something to do. And wherever these facilities for recreating mind and body are furnished, their condition is necessarily made happier and their prospects of recovery more certain. We therefore join with the Superintendent in recommending an annual appropriation of five hundred dollars for these indispensable purposes.

The State has for years granted an annual appropriation of five hundred dollars towards supplying the convicts with books; surely this small sum might be given annually to supply the same mental enjoyment to the unfortunate insane who have never offended against her laws. And in this connection we find it necessary to again enter our protest against sending insane convicts to our Asylums on an equal footing with other patients. In the ordinary social walks of life we do not hesitate to discard the discharged convict from our confidence and association. Why should we be willing to place him upon terms of equality with the unfortunate insane who have no power to resist so distasteful and revolting a companionship? It is error to suppose that the insane are not sensitive to insult or indignity. Often their malady intensifies the natural sensitiveness of its subject, so that the associations of the vile and base are more repulsive than ever. We must, therefore, again insist upon the passage of an act that provides some other means for disposing of the insane convict than the present law, which places them in our Asylums with unoffending citizens. An effort was made in the 28th General Assembly to change the law in this respect, which for some reason failed. We trust *you* will give it a more favorable consideration.

APPROPRIATIONS OF 1875.

The 28th General Assembly appropriated the sum of twenty-eight thousand eight hundred and forty-six dollars and thirty-six cents for the payment of the debts of the Asylum accruing prior to the 30th

day of November, 1874, and the further sum of eight thousand seven hundred dollars for the construction of a pond; for painting and repairing gutters of the Asylum, and for the erection of an ice house. (Vide Acts 1875, p. 8.) Upon the first appropriation a warrant was drawn on the State Treasurer, as provided in the act, soon after its passage. This warrant (for \$28,846.36) was not paid until the 5th day of February, 1876—nearly one year from the date of its issue, for want of funds in the Treasury. In the meantime the institution was paying ten per cent. interest on the debt, so that when the warrant was cashed it failed to discharge the entire obligation; but the sum paid was at once applied to this debt, leaving the one year's accrued interest in arrears.

The appropriation for pond and other improvements was employed as required by the act. The pond has proved a marked success, and with the other means of supplying the institution with water, cannot fail affording an abundant supply through the most protracted drouths.

There was also erected a large stone ice-house. This cannot fail as a safe repository for ice, from one season to another, which is supplied from the pond at close proximity at a very trivial cost.

The painting and guttering were all done in a neat, substantial manner, which enables us to report the building and premises now in good condition.

An exhibit of the expenditure of this appropriation is here presented, showing names of contractors and the amounts paid each, with the balance of fifty-seven dollars and ninety-four cents remaining over.

EXHIBIT.

	Amount appropriated for pond and machinery.....	\$6,000 00
	Amount appropriated for repairing gutters.....	500 00
	Amount appropriated for painting building.....	1,000 00
	Amount appropriated for building ice-house.....	1,200 00
	Total.....	\$8,700 00
	CREDIT.	
1875.	By warrant to :	
June 1.....	Theodore Lacoff.....	\$423 30
July 6.....	Collins & Holliday.....	235 50
July 6.....	Theodore Lacoff.....	1,382 45
August 3.....	Theodore Lacoff.....	1,384 38
August 3.....	Theodore Lacoff.....	172 40
September 7...	Theodore Lacoff.....	1,403 89
September 7...	Theodore Lacoff.....	155 00
October 6.....	Theodore Lacoff.....	469 28
October 6.....	Theodore Lacoff.....	240 00
October 6.....	Thomas B. Harris.....	300 00
November 3...	William H. Wilkerson.....	4 50
June 1.....	William H. Wilkerson.....	41 04
July 6.....	William H. Wilkerson.....	80 57
September 7...	William H. Wilkerson.....	2 10
June 1.....	John T. Brown.....	237 27
July 6.....	John T. Brown.....	52 95
August 3.....	J. H. Craigo.....	210 00
August 3.....	John T. Brown.....	221 00
August 3.....	W. E. Ready.....	63 00
September 7...	John T. Brown.....	77 31
October 6.....	J. H. Craigo.....	79 00
October 6.....	W. E. Ready.....	26 00
November 3...	J. H. Craigo.....	36 00
December 7...	J. H. Craigo.....	58 00
December 7...	John T. Brown.....	110 78
December 7...	J. H. Craigo.....	48 00
July 6.....	B. F. Harris.....	300 00
August 3.....	B. F. Harris.....	200 00
September 7...	B. F. Harris.....	250 00
October 6.....	B. F. Harris.....	367 50
		\$8,642 06
	Balance over unexpended.....	\$57 94

FINANCIAL CONDITION.

In our last report we were forced to represent the finances of the Asylum in a crippled condition. In this we are gratified to report it measurably relieved, although it is not now entirely free from debt. When the *system* upon which it is necessarily conducted, under the present law, is fully understood, it will not appear strange that it is *always* in debt. It receives its support from three sources:

First. It has an annual appropriation of twenty-five thousand dollars, which is payable in semi-annual installments of \$12,500 each. Upon the requisition of the Board of Managers, or any two of them, a warrant is issued on the State Treasurer for each installment. These warrants are usually cashed about one year after they are issued, at least such has been the case for the past two years.

The *second* source of support is from county patients. Where a county sends a patient, it is required to pay the first six months' expenses in advance, and so on, during the continuance of the patient in the Asylum. The law allows the institution to charge each patient only \$2.50 per week for board. The custom of many of these counties for years past, has been to pay the first six months' expenses in advance, and thereafter to issue their warrants, which are usually paid from one to two years after their issue, and then only after repeated solicitations from our Treasurer, and not unfrequently at the end of a law suit. The result has been that the indebtedness of the counties to the Asylum has run up to the large sum of nearly twenty-six thousand dollars. For the collection of this, the institution is very much at the mercy of the counties in arrears. Collection by suit has proved to be so vexatious and dilatory as to cause much hesitation before resorting to it.

The *third* source of support is from what are denominated "pay patients," or patients who pay their own expenses. The same charges apply to these as to county patients, and they are required to pay quarter-annually in advance; and to secure such payment, the execution of a bond, with approved security, is exacted from the party causing the patient to be placed in the Asylum. As in case of counties, there is very great dereliction in prompt payments on the part of those sending "pay patients." But as their number is small, when compared with county patients, their failures to meet their obligations are not so seriously felt.

From the above it will readily appear that it is impossible to conduct the business of an institution upon a cash basis, where there is such delinquency upon the part of its debtors.

The State is usually one year in arrears in paying its annual appropriation, and many of the counties not less than a year, and some, as above stated, at the end of litigation in the courts.

In the meantime the Asylum must go on; its patients must be furnished with food; its attendants and laborers paid; fuel must be supplied; groceries, clothes, and all other articles incident to the support of over four hundred persons, must be provided.

Under such circumstances the institution is forced to purchase its supplies largely on credit. This must necessarily be at a much greater cost than cash rates.

To avoid then the heavy per cent. that credit purchases would necessitate, we adopted, over three years ago, the system of purchasing the supplies of the institution with warrants on our Treasurer, making each warrant bear ten per cent. interest per annum. This

enabled us to purchase at cash prices, as our warrants were soon rated in the trading community at par. But whilst this put our paper up to a cash figure, it has entailed upon the institution a large annual interest, which is a heavy item in our deficit. Besides, under the system of purchasing with warrants, we are prevented from going into the city markets and purchasing at wholesale, and thereby getting the advantage of the customary reductions for cash payments.

In our last report we presented these same difficulties to the 28th General Assembly, and suggested what we regarded an adequate remedy, and one entirely in its power to grant by legislation.

A bill which would have measurably relieved the institution was passed in the Senate but lost in the House. We again find it necessary to seek relief at your hands.

The annual appropriation of twenty-five thousand dollars, with the restricted price of board of patients to \$2.50 per week, does not furnish the necessary means to operate the institution and keep it free of debt. It is now in arrears, after the most economical management, over and above assets, \$22,650.36, of which amount the sum of \$18,815.15 is for interest due on outstanding warrants. This is certainly not such a showing as we would like to make. But it is not attributable to waste, extravagance or mismanagement, but to the imperfections of the system imposed by the present law. We therefore suggest the following remedies as the only means of making the institution operative free of debt, and without which its embarrassments must increase year by year:

First—That the standing appropriation be increased from twenty-five to thirty-five thousand dollars.

Second—That the present system of requiring county and private patients to pay \$2.50 per week for board, with additional charges for clothing, be abandoned, and that the Asylum *be made free for the admission of all alike*. And that in lieu of this system for the support of the Asylum, that an Asylum tax be levied upon all the property of the State, as was the case when the institution was first established. The marked success and prosperity of the institution under this system years ago, forces us to insist upon its renewal. And with a view of presenting the many cogent reasons for its reinauguration, we respectfully present for your consideration the able and conclusive argument made in its support by Dr. T. R. H. Smith, our Superintendent, in his report to the 28th General Assembly. He says:

“There is one other subject to which I desire to direct your attention—the propriety of re enacting the law imposing a small tax upon

all the taxable property of the State for the future permanent support of this institution. Such a law was passed during the session of 1856-57, and had just reached the point of successful operation when the war commenced. * * * * * That law I regarded as one of the most important ever passed in connection with this Asylum.

"Its advantages are so numerous and so great, it would be difficult to overestimate them. The experience of the past two years has conclusively shown that the present means of supporting the institution by charging the counties so much for the board and clothing of patients should be changed at the earliest practical period. Many of the counties failing to make advanced payments, as required, have allowed their accounts to accumulate from year to year, till their present aggregate indebtedness approximates \$45,000. The Treasurer, therefore, has been forced in numerous instances to take county warrants, which, as you are aware, cannot be cashed without often submitting to a large discount; and, if compelled to bring suit, between one and two years elapse before the money can be realized. It will be readily seen we have been subjected to great inconveniences, often driven to the necessity of purchasing our own supplies upon credit, paying an advance per cent. above cash prices, and interest upon our accounts and thus largely increasing the annual expenses.

"The Asylum tax would remove all these difficulties by furnishing a permanent fund from year to year, that could not be diverted for any other purpose, that would admit all patients without charge, free the institution of all pecuniary embarrassment, and largely curtail the annual expenditure. Without including St. Louis county, which has her own Asylum to support, it is probable 1-35 of one per cent. would be ample for all ordinary expenses, and so small that few persons, unless informed, would realize they were paying an Asylum tax.

"The moral effect of such a law, in leveling all distinctions, would be exceedingly pleasant, and contribute in no small degree to the recovery of many. The insane, in many respects, are like children, and often taunt each other with the reflection, I am a "pay patient," and you are nothing but a "pauper," or "county patient." The sudden transition from affluence or competency to the most distressing and corroding poverty, has not unfrequently been one of the exciting causes of insanity, and hence it has often occurred that those who once enjoyed all the comforts and even luxuries of life, have been sent here as county patients. Is it not unfortunate enough to be insane, without being subjected to sneering criticisms on account of unavoidable poverty? The highly prejudicial influence of such remarks upon sensitive minds can easily be imagined.

“Another great advantage, sufficient of itself to more than justify the law is, that it would insure sending to the Asylum an overwhelming majority of all cases that may occur in the incipency and most curable stage of the disease. The great value of early treatment has been already shown, and also the great danger of delay in rendering so many hopeless, and an expense to the State during life, and often their families in addition. Statistics have clearly proven that curable cases, or those treated within the first three months, usually recover at an expense not exceeding eighty or ninety dollars each, whereas the average cost of every incurable is from eighteen hundred to two thousand dollars, leaving entirely out of consideration the sorrow stricken families who are thus so frequently and so sadly deprived of their sources of support. In coming years, how enormous the expense our State would avoid by adopting at once some means to secure early treatment; and I ask what plan better than the Asylum tax? This would allow all patients to be admitted free of charge, and what stronger inducement for all the counties to send their insane poor as soon as the disease appears, if governed by no higher considerations than those of an economical character?

“I know there will be a general indisposition to entertain even the thought of additional taxation during the fearful financial pressure. This, however, is a State institution, in whose success and wide spread usefulness the constituents of every member in the Legislature, doubtless, feel a deep solicitude, and it must be supported. Allow me to ask what difference will it make with the people whether this is done by a small Asylum tax or by a direct appropriation from the State Treasury, or by a tax imposed by the counties themselves? If done by either one of the three methods, the people of course will be released from the other two, and the simple question arises, which one will accomplish the greatest good. With this view of the subject, and there can be no other, re-enacting the “Asylum tax” would not be equivalent to imposing an additional tax, but simply changing the manner of support; and certainly the reasons given will convince every reflecting mind that this method is fraught with consequences for good that far transcend either of the other two.

“When in successful operation before, I made it a point to inquire of the sheriffs and collectors who accompanied patients from different counties, the opinion of the people in regard to this tax, and as far as I now remember, they uniformly reported that it met with universal favor. Can there now be a citizen in Missouri who has no sympathies to be awakened in behalf of the most to be compassionated of our race, and would for a moment object to paying the small pittance such a tax would impose?

"I leave the subject, with the pleasing hope that the General Assembly of Missouri, under the influence of an enlightened humanity, will re-enact this law, and thus inaugurate a better, brighter and more joyful future for the insane."

Third. Should the feasibility of re-enacting this law be doubted, and this means of relief be refused at your hands, we would earnestly urge that an act be passed making all county warrants issued in favor of the Asylum *preferred* debts, to be paid out of the first money coming into the treasury; and in case any county defaults, then let a penalty follow of two per cent. interest per month upon the sum due, to enure to the benefit of the Asylum. The whole sum, including attorney's fees for prosecuting the case, to be recoverable by civil action in any court having jurisdiction, after default made in payment.

With the legislation above recommended, we feel assured that the institution will be otherwise self-supporting and prosperous, and its officers will no longer be forced to send up their bill of grievances to each session of the General Assembly for legislative relief:

The able and exhaustive report of the Superintendent, as also that of the Treasurer, are hereto attached, and are respectfully submitted for your consideration.

EDWIN CURD,
WILLIAM H. WILKERSON,
WILLIAM HARRISON,
THOMAS B. HARRIS,
EDWIN M. KERR,
WALTER T. LENOIR,
SAML. N. RUSSELL,
BENJAMIN L. LOCKE,
JOHN A. HOCKADAY.

} Managers.

REPORT
OF THE
SUPERINTENDENT AND PHYSICIAN
OF THE
STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM AT FULTON.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT AND PHYSICIAN.

To the Honorable the Board of Managers of the State Lunatic Asylum at Fulton:

GENTLEMEN: After the lapse of two more years, it again becomes my duty to so review the history of this institution in this, my twelfth biennial report, as will give a just conception of its operations, and enable you to determine whether it is performing its proper part in the work of benevolence.

The date of my last report, November 30, 1874, the number remaining in the Asylum was three hundred and thirty-eight (338,) two hundred and six males (206,) and one hundred and thirty-two females (132.) The two years since, ending November 27, 1876, there have been admitted two hundred and eighty-eight (288,) one hundred and fifty-seven males (157,) and one hundred and thirty-one females (131,) making the whole number under treatment six hundred and twenty-six (626,) three hundred and sixty-three males (363,) and two hundred and sixty-three females (263.) Of this number there have been discharged two hundred and seventy-six (276,) one hundred and forty-nine males (149,) and one hundred and twenty-seven females (127,) leaving in the building, November 27, 1876, three hundred and fifty (350,) two hundred fourteen males (214,) and one hundred and thirty-six females (136.) Of those discharged, one hundred and forty-five (145) had recovered, thirty-eight (38) were much improved, twenty-three (23) were stationary, and seventy (70) died.

The following tables have been prepared with great care, and contain the results of our own observation, and the most reliable statistical information we could obtain of all the admissions in the last two years:

TABLE I.

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES DURING THE
LAST TWO YEARS, AND THE NUMBER REMAINING NOV. 27, 1876.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of patients in Asylum November 30, 1874.....	206	132	338
Number admitted in two years.....	157	131	288
Total treated in two years.....	363	263	626
Of this number their have been discharged :			
Recovered.....	82	63	145
Much improved.....	17	21	38
Stationary.....	12	11	23
Died	38	32	70
Total discharged in two years	140	127	276
Number remaining November 27, 1876.....	214	136	350

TABLE II.

SHOWING THE AGES OF THOSE ADMITTED DURING THE LAST TWO
YEARS AT THE TIME OF ADMISSION.

Ages.	Males	Females.	Total.
10 to 15 years.....	3	.....	3
15 to 20 years.....	12	12	24
20 to 30 years	53	45	98
30 to 40 years	40	36	76
40 to 50 years.....	24	23	47
50 to 60 years.....	16	8	24
60 to 70 years.....	5	3	8
70 to 80 years.....	2	3	5
Unknown.....	2	1	3
Total	157	121	288

TABLE III.

SHOWING THE NATIVITY THOSE ADMITTED IN TWO YEARS.

Nativity.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Missouri.....	58	41	99
Kentucky.....	15	14	29
Virginia.....	10	12	22
Ohio.....	9	3	12
Germany.....	8	6	14
Ireland.....	4	4	8
North Carolina.....	2		2
New York.....	2	1	3
Tennessee.....	4	7	11
Illinois.....	2	9	11
Pennsylvania.....	2	6	8
Indiana.....	7	8	15
Iowa.....	1		1
Vermont.....	1		1
Maryland.....	3		3
New Hampshire.....	2		2
England.....	5	3	8
Michigan.....		1	1
Wales.....		1	1
Switzerland.....		1	1
Sweden.....	1		1
Bavaria.....	1		1
Prussia.....		3	3
Mississippi.....	2	1	3
Italy.....		1	1
Austria.....		1	1
Texas.....	1		1
California.....	1		1
Scotland.....		1	1
Kansas.....	1		1
Maine.....		1	1
Unknown.....	14	6	20
Total.....	157	131	288

TABLE IV.

SHOWING THE RESIDENCE OF THOSE ADMITTED IN TWO YEARS, AND HOW SUPPORTED.

RESIDENCE—COUNTIES.	No. DURING 2 YEARS.			HOW SUPPORTED.	
	Males.	Females	Total.	County.	Friends.
Adair	5	2	7	5	2
Andrew.....	1	.....	1	1	.....
Atchison.....	.....	1	1	1	.....
Audrain.....	5	3	8	4	4
Barry	1	1	2	2	.....
Bates	4	1	5	1	4
Benton.....	1	.....	1	1	.....
Boone.....	7	5	12	7	5
Butler	1	.....	1	1	.....
Callaway	5	3	8	5	3
Camden	2	1	3	3	.....
Cape Girardeau.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
Carroll	2	1	3	1	2
Cass	2	3	5	4	1
Cedar	3	.....	3	3	.....
Chariton.....	1	.....	1	1	.....
Clark .....	.....	2	2	2	.....
Dade	1	.....	1	1	.....
Dent.....	.....	1	1	1	.....
Dunklin.....	1	.....	1	1	.....
Franklin	2	1	3	2	1
Gasconade.....	2	.....	2	.....	2
Greene.....	5	2	7	6	1
Henry.....	5	2	7	7	.....
Hickory.....	1	.....	1	1	.....
Howard.....	3	4	7	6	1
Iron.....	.....	1	1	1	.....
Jackson.....	5	3	8	7	1
Jasper.....	3	4	7	7	.....
Jefferson.....	3	1	4	4	.....
Johnson.....	4	6	10	6	4
Knox	4	2	6	4	2
Laclede .....	.....	4	4	4	.....
Lafayette.....	2	1	3	2	1
Lawrence.....	.....	2	2	2	.....
Lewis.....	4	4	8	6	2
Lincoln .....	.....	3	3	2	1
Linn.....	1	.....	1	1	.....
Livingston.....	1	.....	1	1	.....
Macon.....	6	2	8	8	.....
Madison.....	2	.....	2	2	.....
Maries.....	3	.....	3	3	.....
Marion.....	4	4	8	6	2
Miller.....	.....	1	1	1	.....
Mississippi	1	1	2	2	.....
Moniteau.....	3	4	7	3	4
Monroe.....	8	5	13	7	6
Montgomery	7	3	10	6	4
Morgan	2	.....	2	.....	2
Newton	2	2	4	4	.....
Osage.....	.....	1	1	1	.....
Pettis.....	1	4	5	5	.....

TABLE IV.—Continued.

RESIDENCE—COUNTIES.	No. DURING 2 YEARS.			How SUPPORTED.	
	Males.	Females	Total.	County.	Friends.
Phelps	3	3	6	6	.....
Pike.....	3	4	7	3	4
Putnam.....	3	.....	3	3	.....
Ralls.....	6	3	9	5	4
Randolph.....	3	2	5	1	4
Ray	2	.....	2	.....	2
Reynolds.....	1	.....	1	1	.....
St. Charles ..	2	5	7	6	1
St. Clair.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
St. Louis.....	2	5	7	.....	7
St. Francois.....	1	.....	1	1	.....
Saline .....	.....	1	1	.....	1
Schuyler.....	1	1	2	2	.....
Scotland.....	.....	1	1	1	.....
Shelby	1	3	4	3	1
Stoddard.....	.....	1	1	1	.....
Sullivan.....	1	.....	1	1	.....
Vernon	1	5	6	5	1
Warren	1	1	2	1	1
Washington.....	1	.....	1	1	.....
Wayne.....	1	.....	1	1	.....
Webster.....	.....	1	1	1	.....
Total.....	157	131	288	205	83

TABLE V,

SHOWING THE WHOLE NUMBER ADMITTED FROM EACH COUNTY SINCE
THE OPENING OF THE ASYLUM.

Counties.	No.	Counties.	No.
Adair.....	32	Lincoln.....	39
Andrew.....	23	Linn.....	15
Atchison.....	17	Livingston.....	17
Audrain.....	48	McDonald.....	4
Barry.....	3	Macon.....	36
Barton.....	5	Madison.....	5
Bates.....	14	Maries.....	6
Benton.....	12	Marion.....	77
Bollinger.....	3	Mercer.....	16
Boone.....	73	Miller.....	15
Buchanan.....	107	Mississippi.....	9
Butler.....	1	Moniteau.....	35
Caldwell.....	9	Monroe.....	49
Callaway.....	87	Montgomery.....	51
Camden.....	7	Morgan.....	13
Cape Girardeau.....	26	New Madrid.....	5
Carroll.....	17	Newton.....	12
Cass.....	24	Nodaway.....	15
Cedar.....	7	Osage.....	17
Chariton.....	26	Perry.....	6
Christian.....	2	Pettis.....	30
Clark.....	20	Phelps.....	16
Clay.....	17	Pike.....	55
Clinton.....	23	Platte.....	38
Cole.....	25	Polk.....	11
Cooper.....	45	Pulaski.....	1
Crawford.....	12	Putnam.....	17
Dade.....	7	Ralls.....	30
Daviess.....	14	Randolph.....	49
DeKalb.....	8	Ray.....	20
Dent.....	7	Reynolds.....	3
Dunklin.....	1	St. Charles.....	51
Franklin.....	32	St. Clair.....	10
Gasconade.....	18	St. Francois.....	8
Gentry.....	9	Ste. Genevieve.....	4
Greene.....	22	St. Louis.....	445
Grundy.....	29	Saline.....	33
Harrison.....	4	Schuyler.....	16
Henry.....	16	Scotland.....	17
Hickory.....	5	Scott.....	1
Holt.....	4	Shelby.....	34
Howard.....	50	Stoddard.....	3
Howell.....	1	Stone.....	1
Iron.....	9	Sullivan.....	12
Jackson.....	62	Taney.....	1
Jasper.....	19	Texas.....	4
Jefferson.....	22	Vernon.....	11
Johnson.....	37	Warren.....	22
Knox.....	26	Washington.....	12
Laclede.....	13	Wayne.....	2
Lafayette.....	57	Webster.....	4
Lawrence.....	16	Worth.....	6
Lewis.....	29		
		Total.....	2,611

TABLE VI,
SHOWING THE OCCUPATION OF THOSE ADMITTED DURING THE TWO
YEARS.

Occupations.	Males	Females	Total.
Farmers.....	103	.....	103
Laborers.....	14	.....	14
Teachers.....	6	.....	6
Merchants.....	4	.....	4
Students.....	3	.....	3
Carpenters.....	3	.....	3
Clerks.....	2	.....	2
Blacksmiths.....	2	.....	2
Ministers.....	3	.....	3
Lawyers.....	2	.....	2
Physician....	1	.....	1
Dentist.....	1	.....	1
Domestic pursuits.....	.....	127	127
Milliners.....	.....	3	3
Minors.....	2	1	3
Plasterers.....	2	.....	2
Miners.....	2	.....	2
Coopers.....	2	.....	2
Register of Lands.....	1	.....	1
Gardener.....	1	.....	1
Watchmaker.....	1	.....	1
Tailor.....	1	.....	1
Baker.....	1	.....	1
Total.....	157	131	288

TABLE VII,
SHOWING THE CIVIL CONDITION OF THOSE ADMITTED DURING THE
TWO YEARS.

Civil condition.	Males.	Females	Total.
Married.....	66	76	142
Single.....	80	36	116
Widowed.....	11	19	30
Total.....	157	131	288

TABLE VIII,

SHOWING THE FORMS OF DISEASE IN THOSE ADMITTED DURING THE TWO YEARS.

Forms of Disease.	Males.	Females	Total.
Mania, acute.....	68	45	113
Mania, chronic.....	43	36	76
Mania, epileptic.....	7	4	11
Mania, puerperal.....	.....	24	24
Melancholia.....	30	20	50
Dementia.....	9	5	14
Total.....	157	131	288

TABLE IX,

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF ATTACKS IN THOSE ADMITTED DURING THE TWO YEARS.

Number of attacks.	Males.	Females	Total.
First attack.....	99	79	178
Second attack.....	28	18	46
Third attack.....	12	20	32
Fourth attack.....	4	3	7
Fifth attack.....	1	.....	1
Sixth attack.....	3	3	6
Unknown.....	10	8	18
Total.....	157	131	288

TABLE X,

SHOWING THE DURATION OF INSANITY BEFORE ADMISSION OF THOSE ADMITTED DURING THE TWO YEARS.

Duration before admission.	Males.	Females	Total.
Less than one month.....	25	10	35
One to three months.....	40	43	83
Three to six months.....	20	19	39
Six to nine months.....	13	8	21
Nine to twelve months.....	9	5	14
One to two years.....	20	16	36
Two to five years.....	12	21	33
Five to ten years.....	8	6	14
Ten to twenty years.....	2	3	5
Unknown.....	8	.....	8
Total.....	157	131	288

TABLE XI,
SHOWING THE DURATION OF TREATMENT IN ASYLUM OF THOSE WHO
RECOVERED DURING THE TWO YEARS.

Duration of treatment.	Males.	Females	Total.
One to two months.....	12	3	15
Two to four months.....	22	19	41
Four to six months.....	17	13	30
Six to twelve months.....	18	22	40
One to two years.....	10	2	12
Two to three years.....	3	4	7
Total..	82	63	145.

TABLE XII,
SHOWING THE WHOLE DURATION OF INSANITY OF THOSE RECOVERED
DURING THE TWO YEARS.

Whole duration of insanity.	Males.	Females	Total.
One to three months.....	5	1	6
Three to six months.....	17	7	24
Six to nine months.....	16	18	34
Nine to twelve months.....	19	22	41
Twelve to eighteen months.....	12	18	20
Eighteen months to two years.....	7	2	9
Two to five years.....	6	5	11
Total.....	82	63	145.

TABLE XIII,
SHOWING THE AGES OF THOSE RECOVERED DURING THE LAST TWO
YEARS.

Ages.	Males.	Females	Total.
Fifteen to twenty years.....	5	6	11
Twenty to thirty years.....	32	21	53
Thirty to forty years.....	18	24	42
Forty to fifty years.....	13	9	22
Fifty to sixty years.....	9	2	11
Sixty to seventy years.....	4	.....	4
Seventy to eighty years.....	1	1	2
Total.....	82	63	145.

TABLE XIV,
SHOWING THE ALLEGED CAUSES OF INSANITY OF THOSE ADMITTED
DURING THE TWO YEARS.

Causes.	Males.	Females	Total.
Hereditary.....	54	51	105
Intemperance	16	.....	16
Domestic troubles.....	9	7	16
Masturbation.....	18	2	20
Religious anxiety.....	10	2	12
Malaria.....	11	1	12
Puerperal.....	.....	20	20
Menstrual irregularities.....	.....	12	12
Epilepsy	6	6	12
Pecuniary anxiety.. ..	5	3	8
Grief.....	3	3	6
Uterine diseases.....	.....	4	4
Climacteric.....	.....	3	3
Indigestion.....	2	.....	2
Pneumonia.....	1	1	2
Loss of sleep.....	1	1	2
Typhoid fever.....	.....	1	1
Rheumatism.....	1	.....	1
Sexual excesses.....	1	.....	1
Unrequited affection.....	1	.....	1
Otitis.....	1	.....	1
Injury of head.....	1	.....	1
Unknown.. ..	16	14	20
Total.....	157	131	288

TABLE XV,
SHOWING THE CAUSES OF DEATH DURING THE LAST TWO YEARS.

Causes of death.	Males.	Females	Total.
Exhaustion.....	4	4	8
Phthisis.....	10	16	26
Apoplexy.....	8	3	11
Epilepsy.....	5	4	9
Inanition.....	2	.....	2
Diarrhoea.....	1	1	2
Disease of heart.....	.....	2	2
Congestion of lungs.....	1	1	2
Abscess of lungs.....	1	1	2
Typho-malarial fever.....	1	.....	1
Suicide.....	1	.....	1
Paresis.....	4	.....	4
Total.....	38	32	70

TABLE XVI,

SHOWING THE AGES AT DEATH OF ALL WHO HAVE DIED DURING THE
LAST TWO YEARS.

Ages at death.	Males.	Females	Total.
Fifteen to twenty years	5	1	6
Twenty to twenty-five years.....	2	5	7
Twenty-five to thirty years.....	7	9	16
Thirty to thirty-five years.....	1	2	3
Thirty-five to forty years.....	4	4	8
Forty to forty-five years.....	5	3	8
Forty-five to fifty years.....	4	3	7
Fifty to fifty-five years.....	2	2	4
Fifty-five to sixty years.....	1	2	3
Sixty to seventy years.....	3	1	4
Seventy to eighty years.....	4	.....	4
Total.....	38	32	70

TABLE XVII,

SHOWING THE NUMBER REMAINING NOVEMBER 27, 1876, AND PROSPECT
OF RECOVERY.

Prospect of recovery.	Males.	Females	Total.
Favorable.....	10	22	32
Doubtful.....	17	16	33
Unfavorable.....	187	98	285
Total.....	214	136	350

At no period in the history of the institution have we been more highly favored with good health throughout our entire household than since my last biennial report, nor more gratified in witnessing its daily movements and successful results. We have a high degree of satisfaction in reporting a greater number of recoveries than two years ago, and the number then exceeded that of any previous biennial period. As the tables indicate, we have had two hundred and eighty-eight (288) admissions in the two years, and one hundred and forty-five (145) recoveries—a fraction over fifty per cent. of all the admissions. Of the two hundred and eighty-eight (288) admissions, one hundred and ninety-one (191) were of less than twelve months' duration, and hence, the recoveries seventy-six per cent. of the recent.

cases, indicating most clearly the cumulative evidence, from year to year, in this Asylum, showing the great success that attends the proper early treatment of insanity, and, I may add, the same is true of every like institution throughout the country. The subject of early treatment is so closely identified with the dearest interests of the insane, that I regard it an imperative duty to call attention to it in every report, and, if possible, so impress its transcendent importance upon the public as will intensify their feelings of solicitude in behalf of the unfortunate, and induce prompt action in the incipency of their attack. It appears to me that the simple statement of the facts in favor of early treatment and the great danger of delay, sustained as they are by the combined experience of all well conducted hospitals for the insane in the world, should cause the friends of the insane everywhere to realize the greatness of their obligations to act in accordance with the urgent demands of humanity.

If the two hundred and eighty-eight admissions in the last two years had all been of more than 12 months' duration, instead of 145 recoveries, in all probability the number would not have exceeded 40, and over 100 passed beyond the hopeful application of all means by the neglect of friends; and, if among the poor, cast upon the bounty of the State for life, with many of their families dependent alone upon them for protection and support. How sad to contemplate such results, when we *know* they can be prevented by the timely interposition of *friends* and the *public authorities*. The number of recoveries, therefore, in every hospital for the insane, will depend upon the character of the admissions, increasing or diminishing in the same proportion as the number of recent cases is greater or less. I trust a happier era will soon dawn upon the insane, and, if I should have the privilege of making another report, the records of this institution in having a much larger number of recent cases among the admissions, and in the same ratio, recoveries, than ever before, will show the progressive influence of enlightened philanthropy.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

The causes of death, as will be seen in one of the tables, I regard, of themselves, strongly presumptive evidence of the uniform healthfulness of our household in the last two years. Fifty-eight (58) of the 70 deaths resulted from complications, over which we had no control, and beyond all the resources of our profession. The want of proper innervation, doubtless, influenced these cases, to a greater or less extent, and hastened the total termination. Twenty-six (26) were from consumption; nine (9) from epilepsy; eleven (11) from apo-

plexy; two (2) from inanition (these patients were emaciated, prostrated, unable to walk without assistance, pulse 130 in a minute, from refusal to take food, and died in a few days after admission from exhaustion); two (2) from abscess of the lungs; two (2) from heart disease (one died suddenly, while ascending stairway); and one from suicide. We have had a larger number of sudden deaths from apoplexy than usual, chiefly cases of long standing, and subject to paroxysms of high excitement. One, while undressing for bed, fell suddenly upon the floor and expired in a few moments. Several others, during periods of excitement and boisterous conversation, while walking in the corridors, fell and died almost instantly. The case of suicide occurred with a patient, whose insanity was more than 20 years duration, and wholly unexpected. He was in one of the most desirable wards in our building, and for a long period had been very pleasant in his deportment, and regularly assisted the attendants in dining room work, and no one had the slightest fear of his committing suicide. He had, also, slept regularly in an associated dormitory with several other quiet patients (ordinarily one of the best safe-guards against such an accident), and in this room, turned his bedstead upon end and suspended himself to the post, and all with so little noise, it was not known, till the door was opened about daylight next morning, when all signs of life were gone.

When patients are admitted, we always inquire specially, whether any suicidal tendency has been observed, and whenever we have the least reason to suspect it, select for this class such rooms as offer no temptation for suspension, and, indeed, where suspension would appear impossible, and enforce the strictest vigilance, day and night, which is the only safety when the propensity is strongly marked. But when this tendency is unexpectedly developed, and the purpose accomplished before it is known, it is simply impossible to anticipate such cases, and they will, now and then occur, with the greatest possible precaution and watchfulness.

CAUSES OF INSANITY.

In alluding to this subject, my design is not to discuss the various causes of mental disease, but call attention particularly to masturbation, which, as will appear in the table, is one of the most prolific among the admissions of the last two years. From my own observation and the most authentic information at my command, I very much fear this pernicious habit, with all its withering influence upon mind and body, prevails among the young of both sexes to an alarming extent, far greater indeed than parents generally suppose. If the many deplorable examples of its effects annually sent to the numer-

ous institutions of our country could be witnessed by them, they would awaken an interest and anxious solicitude for their children they have never felt. Of all the forms of insanity, that gradually and insidiously produced by the practice of masturbation is one of the most unpromising. The expenditure and exhaustion of nerve power, resulting from the frequent repetition of this habit, and the constant excitation to which the brain is thus exposed, slowly and permanently damage the delicate nerve cells, the supreme centers of life, and so wreck the unfortunate subjects, physically and mentally, as renders them among the saddest of the hopeless. What shall be done to rescue the rising generation from a habit fraught with evils of such magnitude? It has been, perhaps, thankfully said, that society and the medical profession are, to a great extent, responsible for its widespread influence. There is, doubtless, a false delicacy pervading society that often prevents those informed upon the subject, from giving proper instruction and warning to their children at an early age. But is it not strange that the medical profession, upon whom the obligation specially rests of disseminating correct views, have been so remiss in this duty? If this progressive evil should ever be arrested, it will unquestionably result chiefly from their united efforts. It has occurred to me, if each physician in Missouri would regard it his duty to present this subject in all its terrible reality to the heads of all the families in which he practices, and urge upon them the necessity of imparting to their children at the proper age such instruction and warning as would secure them against its dangers, the combined influence of all, thus exerted, would be impressively felt by almost every family in the State, as there are few families without a family physician. If the same course were pursued in every other State, who could estimate the aggregate good that would flow to the young of this and future generations. Allow me to appeal to the medical profession of our own State in behalf of the ignorant and innocent young, who have no conception of the greatness of this evil, and look mainly to you for such advice as will guard them against its direful consequences, and being drawn into the vortex that will engulf them forever.

IMPROVEMENTS.

All the improvements specified in the appropriation act of March, 1875, have been made without exceeding the amount appropriated. The pond we so much needed was dug, as you are aware, near the reservoir and old pond, and supplied with water by the same machinery and conducting pipe. It covers nearly two-thirds of an

acre, is twelve feet deep below the surface of the ground and its capacity between two and three million gallons of water. While digging, they came in contact with some pockets of sand; but whenever this was the case, the contractor was required, after reaching a solid clay bottom, to erect a wall of thoroughly puddled clay, and when completed, all the sides and bottom were impervious to water. The best evidence of the character of the work is the fact that we have had the pond full of water for several months past, and is now now full, without the least evidence of leaking. A better pond, I believe, could not have been made. Its elevation is such that the water runs into our building from its own pressure, through a pipe that unites with the one running from the reservoir and old pond. The most judicious economy in every particular has been observed in making this improvement. I only regret the appropriation was not sufficient to enable us to rip-rap the banks with rock, and thus preserve them from giving way under the influence of freezing and thawing and the heavy spring rains. We realize now, as we have never done before, with this pond full of water, and the old one and reservoir, that we are above every contingency as far as water is concerned, and in addition, hope to obtain an ample supply of the best quality of ice from the new pond.

The new ice-house, built most substantially of stone, is at the edge of the pond. It is circular, thirty (30) feet in diameter, in the clear, and twenty (20) feet deep. The wall is two feet thick, and is built chiefly under ground and the bottom covered with stone not less than four inches thick, neatly joined together, with an inclination from three sides to a drain running through the center and communicating with one just outside, which terminates several hundred feet distant, and before terminating, forms a trap to prevent the ascent of air to the bottom of the ice, an important consideration for its preservation. Like the pond, we had an opportunity of testing this building the past summer, and notwithstanding the ice last winter was inferior in quality, (from two to three and a half inches thick,) and the ice-house only two-thirds full, we had ice till the 1st of November. The additional fact that Thos. B. Harris, Esq., supervised these improvements, is the strongest presumptive evidence that the work was well done. His well known excellent judgment, close observation, energy of character and large experience in all ordinary kinds of business, rendered his selection on the part of your honorable body to overlook this work eminently proper.

WANTS.

I would feel I had been recreant to duty if I should fail to again call your attention to some urgent wants. The first and more important is the necessity for infirmaries. In every case of serious illness, we are most impressively reminded of this great deficiency. Indeed, we cannot treat such patients as justice and humanity dictate without the commodious and well ventilated apartments of infirmaries to which they could be removed. Every intelligent physician and ordinary reflecting mind can perceive at once the hazard of treating grave cases of sickness in small rooms and crowded wards, subjected by day and by night to the unavoidable noise and disturbances of various kinds from other patients. With some, such surroundings would not only counteract the most skillful treatment, but favor the progress of disease, and prove chiefly instrumental in causing a fatal termination. If this be true of many ordinary cases of dangerous illness, liable to occur at all seasons of the year, how much greater and more urgent the necessity for infirmaries if an epidemic or contagious diseases should enter our wards. With no building to which the first cases could be promptly removed, and all communication severed, our helpless household would be exposed to its progressive and terrible ravages, and perhaps a fatality that would be truly heartrending. The simple mention of this subject ought to impress upon our Legislature its magnitude and the urgency for prompt action. The insane committed to our charge are the wards of the State, and look alone to the General Assembly to provide for their wants, their protection against danger, and all the varied means enlightened philanthropy has devised to promote their truest interests.

It often occurs to me the most forcible manner of looking at subjects of this kind, is to make a personal application. For example, if every member of our next Legislature should have one of his own family, or some dear friend an inmate of this institution, would not this fact awaken an intense solicitude for their welfare that would impel to united action in making whatever appropriation might be necessary for infirmaries, or anything else, that would conduce to their improvement and hasten recovery. If this be true, does not that Heaven-born rule apply with all its force "whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so to them?" As two infirmaries will be required, one for each sex, an appropriation of fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000.00) would likely meet the demands of the Asylum. At least we will endeavor, in the most economical manner, to supply this great deficiency with this amount, and trust our appeal this time in behalf of the sorely afflicted will not be in vain.

The next want to which I would direct your attention is the progressive improvement of our grounds. The appropriations, therefore, have been too small to enable us to make rapid progress, and hence our grounds do not present that adornment that comports with the triumphs of philanthropy. The happy moral influence and curative effect of highly embellished grounds is now universally conceded, so much so, that any institution without them is justly regarded as wanting an important element of treatment. It is a great mistake to suppose the insane mind lost to a sense of the beautiful. In the language of a previous report, "what better calculated to call into exercise ennobling sentiments, new trains of thought, the pleasing reminiscences of childhood, and divert the mind from its morbid fancies, than the picturesque landscape, presenting all the beautiful and variegated embellishments of nature, the shade of lovely verdure, the new grass, the expanding buds, the peeping flowerets, the graceful evergreens, the meandering walks, and the majestic trees? Is it supposed because the intellect is impaired and the sun of reason eclipsed, the heart is not impressed with the beauties of nature, and that all the virtues, sentiments and emotions, the rich treasures of joy and hope are also enveloped in darkness? If any thus think, they know little of the motives, impulses, habits and characters of the insane."

A small appropriation of five hundred dollars per annum, with the assistance of our household, would soon render our grounds highly attractive, and whose influence, in successful results, would be realized from year to year.

Although we have many wants, I will allude to but one other in this report; the necessity of a small appropriation of five hundred dollars per annum to supply the institution with amusements, and add regularly to our library. The advantages of such instrumentalities cannot well be overestimated, and so well recognized that all the best hospitals for the insane in Europe and America have judiciously selected libraries and a great variety of means for the amusement, entertainment and recreation of their patients. They should be sufficiently numerous in every Asylum to enable the officers to give an entertainment every evening in the week that would prove a source of pleasure and enjoyment to the household. Such means relieve, to a great extent, the monotony of hospital life and contribute largely to the enjoyment and happiness of all, and if curable, their restoration. As our building is filled to its entire capacity with 350 patients, having great diversity of character on account of previous occupations, education, habits, tastes, etc., and rendered still greater

by the different forms of mental disease, you will readily perceive the importance of accumulating, from year to year, such a variety of means as would, as far as possible, be adapted to all, and thus allow them to enjoy the salutary influences to which we have referred. I am confident the Legislature would not refuse the small appropriation we ask, if they could fully realize the positive enjoyment, cheerfulness and comfort they could thus impart to the suffering and sorrowing committed to our charge.

In this connection, allow me to state that hospitals for the insane, to prove in the highest degree curative, cannot be otherwise than expensive. They must combine all the means science and enlightened humanity have devised for the most successful treatment. If they were simply custodial and pauper establishments, the annual outlay would be largely diminished, but in reducing them to such a level, you at once destroy all their noble characteristics, constituting as they do, one of the grandest and proudest triumphs of the age, and instead of being institutions for the restoration of the insane to their positions of useful and productive citizens, would tend to fix the saddest form of human affliction permanently upon all, and consign them to darkness and wretchedness, from which an early grave would be the speediest relief. My mind recoils at the thought of custodial establishments for the insane. With no incentives but to secure the best means of safely confining the inmates within their gloomy apartments, as in the common jails of our country, they would soon become a disgrace to humanity, unworthy of the age, and be regarded with the same feeling of horror as the mad-houses during the dark period that preceded the days of the illustrious Pinel, in which scenes of barbarity occurred too revolting to describe.

It may be well to give somewhat in detail the reasons for the expensiveness of a well conducted Asylum. The usual price of boarding in any respectable family in the towns of our State is four dollars (\$4.00), per week, exclusive of washing, and often lights. How much greater attention and care do the large majority of the insane, the most helpless and dependent of our race, require than ordinary boarders. All their wants must be anticipated and supplied, which demands the most constant, humane and persevering supervision, day and night. And to accomplish this successfully, there must be thorough and systematic organization throughout the institution, an important and essential part of which is proper classification. In this building, as is well known to you, we have eleven (11) different classes or wards, in the north, or male, and eleven (11) in the south, or female wing. Each ward constitutes a little community of itself, requiring

separate attendants, dining room, bath room, water closet, in short, distinct in every particular from all others, and supplied with all the appliances adapted to their condition, and best calculated to promote their comfort, enjoyment, and progressive improvement. It may be asked, why all this separate arrangement and increased expense? Why not have one common dining room, instead of twenty-two (22,) and allow all to eat at the same table? A visit to this Asylum would be the most forcible argument to convince those who may ask this question, that such an arrangement would be wholly impracticable. There are various forms of insanity, and each form attended with a variety of manifestations—some patients boisterous and noisy, day and night, indulging in the most profane and obscene language, some inclined to violence and others with strong homicidal propensity—some intensely melancholy and despondent, with constant suicidal tendency, often refusing food, and sometimes requiring feeding through the stomach tube for weeks and months to prevent starvation. Others uniformly quiet, timid, fearing some impending danger, neat in personal habits and deportment becoming. Others give no attention to personal appearance, exceedingly filthy in personal habits, destructive upon their clothing, and often denuding themselves. Another class convalescent, and others entirely restored, but remaining for thorough establishment of health. I may add the epileptic class, subject to frequent seizures, and after or before convulsions, often become highly excited, and, as a class, the most dangerous in all Asylums. The mere statement of these numerous classes in each sex, without farther detail, is certainly sufficient to force any ordinary mind to the conclusion, not only as to the impropriety, but the absolute inhumanity and danger of all males and females associating and comingling in one common apartment. There must, then, be classification, according to mental condition, for the safety and comfort of patients, and all important for their recovery. In classifying, the arrangements of each ward are adapted to the manifestations of those in it. If subject to paroxysms of violence and homicidal, knives and forks, for example, are excluded from the dining room, and all implements in any part of the ward, with which one patient could injure another or their attendants, and the very presence of which might excite in some a propensity to violence that otherwise would remain dormant. With other classes such alterations are made as their conditions require. If quiet, neat, inoffensive and convalescent, we allow as much liberty as is consistent with safety, and endeavor to make their surroundings in every particular as cheerful and homelike as practicable; indeed, this is our design, as far as possible, with all

classes. As those in the more excited wards improve, we transfer them to the more quiet and pleasant. I have been thus particular, that all may see that classification of the numerous wards in a well conducted hospital for the insane are imperatively demanded for the protection, safety, improvement and recovery of the insane. Can it be supposed that all this could be accomplished; all these classes receive that constant and anxious care and watchfulness their conditions so urgently require, without as great or greater outlay than that usually charged for ordinary boarding in private families? As the number of employees connected with every institution like this is always large, the item of wages is necessarily one of the most prominent in expenses. Besides, as all our regulations are based upon the "law of love," and we expect our attendants not only to supply the usual wants of patients, but exert a happy moral influence upon them as their associates, it is highly important they should be intelligent, kind and benevolent in their dispositions, forbearing, and exercise self-control in the midst of great provocation, and, withal, sustain excellent moral characters, and be conscientious in the discharge of duty; and to secure such, male and female, we are compelled to pay rather more than for the ordinary laborers of the country, and it is right their compensation should be greater. They are required to be at their post day and night, and every day in the week, and when faithful, justly entitled to the highest commendation. In reading the reports of this and other institutions, it may, perhaps, occur to some in looking over the various items of expense, that certain ones appear extravagantly large. In all such cases, the proper method of testing their justness and correctness is to make a daily estimate of the probable consumption of each person, then the aggregate daily consumption of the whole household, then the daily cost, and multiply this by 365, and we will approximate sufficiently near the proper annual expense to determine whether we are correct or not in supposing the outlay extravagant. Before alluding to some of the ordinary articles of consumption, it is proper I should remark that the insane are not like a house full of ordinary invalids, who eat very little, but on the contrary, generally have voracious appetites, and eat more than the same number in the daily walks of life. Take then, for example, the items of butter and eggs. Our average number of patients of every kind is 440. Two ounces of butter for each person per day, would require fifty-five (55) pounds, which at 18 cents per pound, (a fair average for the year,) would cost each day, \$9.90, \$3,613.50 per annum; and for two years, (as our report always indicates,) \$7,227.00, leaving out of the estimate the quantity used in the culinary department of a large

establishment like this. Take also the item of eggs. Two eggs for each person in our building would consume 73 dozen per day, which, at 14 cents per dozen, (rather under than over the average price,) would cost \$10.22, and \$7,460.60 in two years; also, not estimating the number used in cooking from day to day, these two items would aggregate \$14,687.60. Fourteen thousand six hundred and eighty-seven dollars and sixty cents for two years, which most persons would regard inexcusable extravagance. In our report two years ago, these items aggregated between ten and eleven thousand dollars. Take again the article of beef. In the army, I believe, one pound and a quarter is allowed to each soldier, but estimate one pound to each person in our building, and the daily expenditure would be, at 7 cents per pound net, \$30.86, and twenty-two thousand four hundred and eighty-four dollars (\$22,484,) for two years. I could also specify sugar, coffee, flour, etc., etc., but these are sufficient to show that items sometimes appearing extravagant, if analyzed, would indicate rigid economy. It should also be remembered that in every large institution, and especially an Insane Asylum, considerable waste is unavoidable, with the greatest vigilance and precaution. This will be more apparent when it is considered that we have twenty-four (24) dining rooms in our entire building.

In all that I have said, no allusion has been made to the expense required in using the varied means of moral treatment, so essential in curing the greatest number in the shortest time, and with the least expenditure. With all these sources of expense, and being compelled to purchase all our stores on credit, on account of the delinquency of counties and our State the last two years, the board of patients does not exceed in cost four dollars per week.

From all these considerations I cannot otherwise than believe if our next General Assembly will look into this subject in all its bearings, they will be forced to the conclusion, if our State Asylums for the insane are to be curative and assume a rank in harmony with the progress of the age and Christian civilization, even with the most judicious economy, they will be expensive institutions.

INSANE CONVICTS.

This subject has been dwelt upon in previous reports, but as long as the law authorizing the Governor to send insane convicts to the State Asylums remains unrepealed, I regard it my duty to call attention to its injustice. Requiring the innocent insane to associate with the most notorious criminals is so abhorrent to the noblest feelings and impulses of our nature, surely, if the Legislature will give the subject due reflection, they will not hesitate to repeal the law. No doubt

the reason this has not been done heretofore is that, in the multiplicity of business, it failed to receive the attention it so forcibly demanded. The outlay necessary to erect a suitable building for insane criminals, in connection with our State prison, would not be large, and no other arrangement, for the present at least, would be so appropriate and economical. When convicts become insane they deserve our sympathy and the best treatment humanity can suggest, but philanthropy and Christian duty do not require they should commingle with those who, in the midst of lives of usefulness and the highest respectability, suddenly become victims of the same disease.

In concluding my allusion to this subject I cannot do better than introduce again the preamble and resolutions passed by the Association of Superintendents of American Hospitals for the Insane, without a dissenting voice, at their annual meeting in Baltimore, in 1873, after a thorough discussion of the subject.

"WHEREAS, The President of the Board of Public Charities of Pennsylvania has requested that this Association should express its opinions in regard to the proper disposition of insane convicts; therefore,

Resolved, That neither the cells of penitentiaries and jails nor the wards of ordinary hospitals for the insane are the proper places for the custody and treatment of this class of the insane.

Resolved, That when the number of this class in any State, (or in any two or more adjoining States, which will unite in the project) is sufficient to justify such a cause, these cases should be placed in a hospital specially provided for the insane, and that until this can be done they should be treated in a hospital connected with some prison, and not in the wards or in separate buildings upon any part of the grounds of an ordinary hospital for the insane."

GENERAL MANAGEMENT.

In our general management we have nothing new to add, except to state we have endeavored, from year to year, to appropriate and make practical whatever progress may have occurred in the moral and medical treatment of the insane. In all well conducted hospitals, the general outlines of treatment are now the same, varying as some have greater or less ability for supplying the almost endless variety of means of moral treatment. The reflex influence of the annual meetings of the "Association of Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane," established in 1844, cannot fail to be realized by every hospital regularly represented in that association. They have done more to awaken in every State a proper interest for the insane, more in diffusing correct information as to the character of insanity and

the great progress made in moral and medical treatment, and more to elevate the character of American hospitals for the insane than all other causes combined. There is now scarcely a State where a hospital for the insane has not either been erected or in process of erection. The first patient ever placed under treatment in this country was in the Pennsylvania hospital, Philadelphia, the 11th of February, 1752, and from that period to the present, a department in that venerable institution has been appropriated for the insane. The next and first State Asylum for the insane was established at Williamsburg, Virginia, in 1773, and all that was done prior to the Declaration of Independence; from that time to the present, and especially within the last 30 or 40 years, the progress in the work of humanity has been much more marked and encouraging.

We now have built, or in process of building, in the United States, seventy-six (76) hospitals for the insane that will accommodate 29,000 patients. This certainly is a great work, but as Dr. Kirkbride, venerable and distinguished in one specialty, justly remarked, its foundation was laid in enlightened public opinion as to the nature of insanity, that it is a disease of the brain and susceptible of being cured by treatment as other grave diseases, and as readily and promptly, if treated in its incipency. Associated with this is the great revolution in moral treatment that now characterizes the management of the insane; the substitution of kindness, gentleness, forbearance, and excluding punishment in any form, for cruelty, harshness, intimidation, and the most revolting means of restraint. But for the length of this report, it would be a melancholy pleasure to contrast the sad lot of the insane 100 years ago and their condition now—melancholy to reflect upon the barbarous and brutal treatment then practiced, but a pleasure to know how great the reform, and how comparatively happy they now are under the benign influence of enlightened humanity and Christianity.

I regret the appearance occasionally of sensational articles in some of our papers, often, as investigation has clearly shown, the result of malicious persecution, and, when this is not the case, exaggerating some instance of alleged cruel treatment, far beyond its just proportions, or detailing an example of a sane person, pronounced insane through the influence of designing friends, deprived of liberty and sent to an Asylum, with the insinuation, if not direct charge, that the Superintendent connived at the proceeding, and, perhaps, the subject of bribery. All such articles tend to heighten prejudices, where they exist, and excite suspicion with others, as to the proper management of all such institutions; and the unfortunate, the greatest suf-

ferers, because their friends, with such impressions, often defer proper treatment till all hope of restoration has fled. I will take this occasion to state most emphatically, that I have been connected with this institution about eighteen (18) years, and during this whole period not a single instance has ever occurred of a sane person pronounced insane and sent here by designing friends. A case of improper treatment might, occasionally, occur in the best conducted hospital in the world. In selecting attendants, we may, now and then, with all the circumspection and caution we can exercise, be deceived as to the disposition of a new employee, and the first instance of misplaced confidence, the unkind treatment of some patient. In every such case, our uniform rule is to discharge the attendant immediately; and any Superintendent who would not thus guard and protect his helpless patients would be unworthy of his position. We make every effort to secure male and female attendants, with the many excellent traits of character so essential in their position. In addition to the Superintendent and assistant physicians, the latter of whom visit their respective departments twice every day, we have a trustworthy male and female supervisor, whose duties require them to pass frequently through all the wards every day, and never the same hours each day for the same wards, but so irregular in their visits, they may appear in any ward at any hour. We likewise have a watchman on the male, and watchwoman on the female wing, who pass through all the wards every hour during the night. Besides, the Steward and Matron, who have many other responsible duties, are also required, so far as these will permit, to exercise the greatest vigilance, and report any dereliction of duty or departure from the regulations of the Asylum. With such supervision as this, it is impossible mistreatment can occur for any length of time without discovery. We impress so strongly upon all our attendants the necessity for kindness, forbearance, and self-control in the midst of the greatest provocation, and under all circumstances, that we are seldom called upon to discharge; and it gives me pleasure to make this statement, and re-assert in this report that few, if any institutions, are as highly favored as this with good attendants.

Among the highly excited patients, male and female, admitted, we have frequently discovered the marks of repeated violence from their nearest relatives and friends, showing conclusively the greatest want of forbearance and self-control in them. If I were to discharge as many patients with the same marks of cruel treatment as I receive, this institution would be subjected, and justly, to the severest criticism. Since my connection with this Asylum, I have no recollection

of ever discharging a single patient with any such marks. I therefore reaffirm with confidence, that it would be wholly impracticable, with the ordinary arrangements in families, for the nearest and dearest friends of the highly excited classes of the insane, to treat them with the same kindness and humanity, and allow them as much liberty as would be done in any well managed Asylum; and I may add, that this would apply to almost every class.

Persons visiting this and other institutions may, sometimes, have their suspicions aroused because we do not take them through our entire building. The reason for this course will be readily appreciated. In many of our wards we have patients who are subject to paroxysms of excitement, during which they frequently indulge in profane and obscene language, such as modest gentlemen and ladies would not wish to hear, and these paroxysms are often excited by the presence of strangers; and the more frequently induced, the greater the injury to patients and the more progressive improvement retarded. Aside from these considerations, which ought to be sufficient, would those who have parents and children, husbands and wives, brothers and sisters and dear kindred here, desire that they should be exposed to visitors from all parts of the State as objects of curiosity, while indulging, perhaps, in acts and language that would be most abhorrent to their chaste and sensitive minds when restored to reason? Would the visitors, who are sometimes so anxious to see the "wild ones" and those that "cut up," to prove a source of criticism and laughter, be highly gratified if their own dearest kindred and friends were thus exposed and made the subjects of sport? We regard it one of our sacred duties to protect the unfortunate committed to our charge from the gaze of idle curiosity. Were I to act otherwise, I should consider myself (as would, doubtless, the immediate friends of our patients) wanting in every impulse of kindness, justice and humanity. If, however, an earnest inquirer for truth should, at any time, desire to pass quietly through our entire building for the purpose of obtaining correct information as to the treatment of all classes of the insane, I would most cheerfully comply with his request, and expose to his view every part of the institution, and remove forever from his mind the thought, if such had existed, that we have dark rooms and dungeons, with chains and other implements of cruelty, we never allow visitors to see. Can it be possible there is an intelligent mind within the limits of Missouri, who believes this relic of barbarism still exists in our State Asylums? If there be such, I extend to them a most urgent invitation to visit us, and examine every part of our building, from the roof to the basement. My object in dwelling upon

this subject so much in detail is, that the public may have a more correct conception of the internal working of this institution.

It is my painful duty to report that, in the last two years, death has claimed, among its victims, two of my associates in duty—the first in the history of this institution. On the 1st of August, 1875, Mrs. Mary McKinney, our excellent Matron, was suddenly and violently attacked with fever of a typhoid type, attended with intense gastric disturbance, which steadily resisted all treatment, and progressed rapidly to a fatal termination in six or seven days. Her triumph in death was the best evidence of that purity and sincerity of Christian character, her many surviving friends can testify, she so beautifully exemplified in life. Mrs. McKinney was chosen Matron in the spring of 1873, and discharged her numerous duties most faithfully and acceptably till the period of her illness. She had a clear intellect to realize and fully appreciate the responsibilities of her position, a warm and sympathizing heart, and a conscientiousness that impelled to constant and persevering efforts to cheer, comfort and relieve the suffering. Her death caused a gloom throughout our household, and her memory will ever be cherished by the afflicted who were the daily recipients of her sympathy and many kind attentions.

The vacancy in the office of Matron was filled by the election of Mrs. Samuel Thornhill, a lady well known to your honorable body and myself, and believed to possess all the qualifications for a most efficient officer. Her course since has clearly shown the judiciousness of your selection. She has met all the responsibilities and obligations of her office, and performed her varied duties in a manner in the highest degree creditable to herself and the institution.

Mr. George McCredie was chosen Steward also in the spring of 1873, and after proving a most faithful and valuable officer in the midst of the deepest affliction, thought proper to resign in April, 1875. A short time before his resignation, he was called to mourn the loss of his excellent wife, who died in the institution from a flattering but incurable disease. She was universally beloved for her many noble and lovely traits of character—a devoted wife and Christian, patient and resigned in suffering, and passed gently away in the blissful hope of immortality.

The election of Mr. Samuel Thornhill to fill the vacancy thus created was received with great favor, not only on account of his known incorruptible integrity of character and superior business qualifications, but the additional fact that he had been Steward before the war, and one of the best officers the institution ever had. He returned to the office with the same energy and determination to dis-

charge his responsible duties that had before so eminently characterized his official life; and the short time he was permitted to enjoy accustomed health, I can, with great confidence and gratification assert, did discharge them most satisfactorily in every particular. This, however, he was competent to do only a few months, when his health gradually gave way under the influence of a disease from which he suffered severely in early life. In a short time, with no hope of recovery, we could only palliate and smooth his pathway to the grave. Much of the time he was a great sufferer, but in all my experience I have never witnessed more patient endurance and calm Christian resignation. The same unwavering faith in his Savior, that so forcibly illustrated his Christian character for many years, sustained him throughout his illness, and enabled him to rejoice in the hour of death. How impressive the warning that in one biennial period we have been called to lament the loss of two most faithful officers, who "have ceased from their labors" and gone to "that rest that remains for the people of God."

Your honorable body being again called upon to fill the vacancy in the office of Steward, selected Mr. T. A. Forman, who has long been known to most of you. During the period he has been in office he has shown a praiseworthy desire to discharge his many duties faithfully and acceptably, and render his labors promotive of the best interests of the Asylum.

I have still another change to report in my associates. Dr. W. W. McFarlane, elected Second Assistant Physician in March, 1873. After two years most successful service, worthy of the highest commendation for faithfulness and ability, thought the interest of his family required he should retire from the Asylum and engage again in the general practice, and therefore tendered his resignation, to take effect the 1st of July, 1875. His undeviating support and cordial co-operation in our official intercourse commanded my confidence and warmest approval. His many fine social qualities, united most creditable professional attainments, eminently adapted him to his position, and greatly endeared him to our afflicted household. He left with the best wishes of all for the happiness of himself and family, and my confident hope the highest success which he so justly merits will attend his professional labors.

Dr. Thomas A. Howard, of Fulton, for many years a most reputable and successful practitioner, was elected by your honorable body to fill the vacancy occasioned by this resignation. Since his appointment, the doctor has shown the strictest fidelity to his important trust and ability to discharge most satisfactorily the numerous and

often arduous duties associated with it. The deep solicitude he has uniformly manifested for the insane, in a cheerfulness and willingness to labor day and night, when necessary for their relief, and to promote their improvement, merits my highest commendation. A more pleasant associate, as successor to Dr. Macfarlane, I could not desire.

To my First Assistant, Dr. Hinde, it is scarcely necessary I should again repeat my confidence in his ability and fitness for his position, and my sincere thanks for his assiduity in the performance of duty and hearty co-operation in the great work to which we are giving the most earnest efforts of our lives. To him and other associates in duty, I most cheerfully accord much of the success that has attended our united labors.

PRODUCTS OF GARDEN AND FARM.

The products of our garden and the small part of the farm that is tillable, were abundant in 1875. Our very competent and industrious gardener supplied us with a great variety of vegetables and small fruits—strawberries and grapes. The Irish potato crop was amply sufficient for the daily consumption of the Asylum during the fall of 1875, and winter and spring of 1875-6. Every effort was made by our Steward during the present year to render the supply even more abundant than last, but the protracted rains during the early part of the season prevented cultivation. Much of the ground was inundated, and so long saturated with water, the greater portion of the crop was destroyed. The garden and farm have proven a source of great advantage to a large number of our male patients, in affording them an opportunity for regular and healthy exercise in the open air. As most of them are from the rural districts and accustomed to labor before admission, an active life here is the more essential in their successful treatment. Indeed, labor is now universally regarded so important a means of treatment that all institutions are taxing their greatest ingenuity to determine in what manner they can give constant employment to the largest number. It is also well established that the insane are more benefited by that kind of work which requires the greatest effort of the mind to accomplish, for the reason that thoughts are so concentrated as to divert from self, and, for the time, relieve the brain of a source of continued excitement. Hence, the more regular the employment, the more progressive the improvement and speedy the recovery. We have had not less than one hundred men regularly occupied at different times during the pleasant weather of spring, summer and fall in our garden, farm, and improvement of grounds. Those who do not and cannot labor, walk or ride usually

every day, unless inclement weather prevent. We endeavor, as far as possible, to have almost our whole household exercising in some way in the open air. Frequently have I thus been highly gratified in witnessing very nearly the depopulation of our building. The good health of our patients has, doubtless, been largely attributable to the liberal amount of exercise they have enjoyed in the open air.

Our energetic and watchful Steward has handed me the following list of the products of the farm and garden in the last two years. The quantity of pork is, perhaps, unsurpassed in any institution of the country. We have just killed one hundred and forty-six (146) finely fattened hogs, averaging very nearly 225 pounds nett. Some were very heavy, one weighing five hundred and forty (540) pounds nett, and six hundred (600) pounds gross:

Pork, pounds.....	52,646
Lard, pounds.....	8,500
Milk, quarts.....	86,800
Hay, tons.....	10
Cabbage, heads.....	16,000
Potatoes, bushels.....	1,800
Lettuce, bushels.....	250
Tomatoes, bushels.....	270
Beets, bushels.....	200
Turnips, bushels.....	200
Oats, bushels.....	300
Onions, bushels.....	190
Beans, bushels.....	180
Spinnach, bushels.....	150
Sugar-corn, bushels.....	100
Peas, bushels.....	40
Apples, bushels.....	30
Asparagus, bunches.....	2,400
Celery, bunches.....	175
Grapes, pounds.....	2,000
Strawberries, quarts.....	700
Oysterplant, bushels.....	
Rhubarb, bushels.....	
Cucumbers, bushels.....	
Radishes, bushels	
Calves.....	23

Regular employment is just as important with female patients as male. Besides liberal out-door exercise, we persuade as many as possible, from day to day, to engage in domestic duties of various kinds. Quite a number frequent the sewing room, and many occupy much of their time in their respective wards sewing, knitting, and occasionally ornamental work, and a large number assist the attendants in their dining rooms, and numerous other matters requiring daily attention.

Of all the means that contribute to the physical health, pleasant rest, quietness and good order throughout our whole building and ultimate recovery of the curable, and comfort and best condition of the incurable, regular occupation stands at the head of the list. The daily efforts of our excellent Matron to accomplish this result and aid in whatever may conduce to their welfare, commands my warmest approval. She has given me the following list of articles made in the sewing room during the two years, besides a large amount of repairing for the whole household—all under the general supervision, the greater part of the time, of our present Matron, and the rag-carpeting and comforts in the list, under her direct control :

Dresses.....	1,014
Shirts.....	1,055
Sheets.....	935
Pillow-cases.....	1,112
Pillow-ticks	110
Gowns.....	240
Chemise.....	450
Bonnets.....	89
Pants.....	8
Suspenders.....	35
Table-cloths.....	26
Mattress-ticks.....	11
Duck waists.....	6
Drawers.....	899
Skirts.....	477
Bed-ticks	500
Duck bed-ticks.....	4
Towells.....	797
Aprons.....	360
Spreads.....	72
Bolster-cases	18
Curtains.....	50
Comforts.....	110
Rag-carpet, yards.....	200

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

As heretofore, we have been favored with religious services every Sunday afternoon, the ministers of different denominations officiating alternately. These services continue to be of great profit, and our patients anticipate them with much pleasure, and, I may add, the order and decorum of our audience will compare favorably with any other. For the kindness, sympathy and deep solicitude the ministers have manifested for the welfare of our household, I desire to express my obligations and sincere thanks.

To the Callaway County Bible Society we are again indebted for a

supply of Bibles and Testaments. For this token of their kind remembrance and liberality, my sincerest thanks are due.

We are under obligations to Elder O. A. Carr, for his highly interesting and entertaining lecture, describing his voyage and travels through the Holy Land and Australia.

Our thanks are also due to the young ladies and gentlemen of Fulton, for a humorous exhibition, which afforded our household so much amusement and enjoyment.

We are much indebted to Miss Patterson, for kindly favoring us with one of her admirable readings and impersonations.

To the editors and proprietors of the many papers regularly sent gratuitously to this institution, I return my warmest thanks. There are many other papers in our State we would gladly welcome. The mere mention of this subject to their editors, and the great pleasure and many advantages the insane derive from newspaper reading, I am sure is all that would be necessary. The following is the list of papers received in the last two years :

People's Tribune,	St. Joseph Herald,
St. Louis Daily Globe-Democrat,	Paris Mercury,
St. Louis Daily Republican,	Hannibal Courier,
St. Louis Evening Dispatch,	Palmyra Spectator,
St. Louis Daily Times,	Saline County Progress,
Daily Anzeiger Des Westens.	Neosho Times,
Daily Westliche Post,	Columbia Herald,
Mississippi Blatter,	Missouri Statesman,
St. Louis Presbyterian,	Mexico Messenger,
Christian Advocate,	Mexico Intelligencer,
Central Baptist,	Shelbina Democrat,
Christian,	Brownsville Banner,
Louisiana Journal,	Carroll County Journal,
Osage County Leader,	Moberly Monitor,
Ralls County Record,	Kansas City Times,
Canton Press,	Fulton Telegraph,
Lexington Caucasian,	Fulton Enterprise,
Lexington Intelligencer,	New York Christian Weekly,
Howard County Advertiser,	Pomeroy's Democrat,
Richmond Conservator,	Great Joy,
Daily and Weekly State Journal,	Saturday Evening Post.

To the engineer, carpenter, supervisors, night-watches, seamstress, attendants and other employees, it is my pleasure as well as duty, to again return heartfelt thanks for the faithful performance of duties, often the most arduous and trying. The meed of praise the faithful employees of a hospital for the insane so richly deserve, is not generally properly appreciated by the public. The success of every such

institution depends largely upon the conscientious discharge of duty on their part. In this connection, it is a source of the deepest regret to record the death of one of our good attendants, Mr. James. In October last we had just built an engine house of stone, and for its completion required covering with shingles. Mr. James kindly consented to assist our regular carpenters (as he was one himself,) and while standing upon a scaffold, regarded safe, and in the act of nailing on shingles, it unexpectedly and suddenly gave way, and one of the posts that sustained it, fell across his leg between the knee and ankle, causing a compound fracture of the large bone. He was speedily brought to the Asylum, the bones accurately adjusted, and the plaster of paris bandage applied, after which his condition seemed as comfortable as could have been expected. The next morning, however, he passed rapidly into a comatose condition, in which he continued four days without reviving, and then expired. We could only account for the speedily fatal termination by supposing, in the fall, there was a violent concussion of which we were not aware at the time. Mr. James was an excellent young man, a kind and faithful attendant, pleasant and obliging, and if desired, always willing to give any assistance the emergency required. His untimely death was a sore affliction to his aged parents and many warm friends.

To you, gentlemen, the guardians of this great charity, it remains my duty to express a grateful sense of obligation for your uniform kindness to me personally, and your invaluable counsel and advice; and my continued high appreciation of the deep interest you have at all times manifested for the unfortunate, in your unintermitting watchfulness and persevering efforts to elevate this home of the suffering to the highest standard of excellence.

Relying upon your constant supervisory care and wise counsel in the future, and appealing to the next General Assembly, in the midst of all other legislation, to remember with generous liberality their most sorely afflicted and dependent citizens, and with profound reverence, returning our heartfelt thanks to our Heavenly Father for his guidance and protection in the past, and invoking His divine favor upon all our labors to do good, we commence another year with confidence and hope.

Respectfully submitted,

T. R. H. SMITH,

Superintendent and Physician.

TREASURER'S BIENNIAL REPORT.

STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM, FULTON, MISSOURI, IN ACCOUNT CURRENT
WITH JAMES S. HENDERSON, TREASURER.

1875 and 1876.	For cash paid as follows :	
	For bacon and pork.....	\$3,360 47
	Butter.....	6,867 79
	Clothing.....	11,385 29
	Coffee.....	4,057 00
	Corn meal.....	207 17
	Dry goods.....	7,607 69
	Farm and garden.....	2,947 89
	Freights and commission.....	614 94
	Flour.....	6,305 66
	Furniture.....	1,396 30
	House furnishing.....	5,741 20
	Lights and oils.....	1,328 80
	Milk.....	1,642 59
	Medicine and medical supplies.....	6,666 10
	Mutton and fish.....	2,204 47
	Beef.....	23,237 70
	Ordinary repairs and improvements.....	7,143 49
	Provender.....	2,579 02
	Printing, postage and stationery.....	1,469 52
	Soap.....	1,520 44
	Straw.....	291 75
	Stone coal.....	13,259 41
	Sugar.....	5,028 80
	Tea.....	1,992 17
	Vegetables and fruits.....	2,680 92
	Wages of employees.....	41,083 09
	Poultry.....	1,196 50
	Groceries.....	4,835 93
	Eggs.....	2,143 12
	Salt.....	206 75
	Molasses and syrups.....	1,519 16
	Burial expenses.....	120 00
	Lumber.....	875 24
	Lard.....	456 79
	Traveling expenses for discharged patients and elope- ments.....	588 38
	Wood.....	332 25
	Rice.....	110 60
	Traveling expenses.....	1,091 97
	Hauling water.....	495 00
	Milch cows.....	835 50
	Improvement Commissioner.....	600 00
	Ice.....	305 60
	Discount on warrants.....	130 00
	Ministers.....	400 00
	Payments refunded.....	309 40
	New engine house.....	667 70
	Interest paid on warrants.....	18,815 15
	Miscellaneous.....	829 28
	Outstanding warrants unpaid.....	75,919 19
	Improvement fund, special act, March, 1875.....	8,700 00
	Balance.....	200 69
	Total.....	\$284,303 87

TREASURER'S REPORT—Continued.

CONTRA.			
Nov. 30, 1874 .	By balance due last settlement.....	\$238 35	
1875 and 1876..	Cash received from counties.....	105,186 94	
	Cash received from pay patients.....	18,483 62	
Jan. 19, 1876...	Cash from State of Missouri, including im- provement fund.....	18,750 00	
Feb. 5, 1876...	Cash from State of Missouri.....	28,846 36	
Feb. 5, 1876...	Cash from State of Missouri.....	14,950 00	
1875.....	Cash from Steward for hides, empty bar- rels, etc.....	1,341 77	
1876.....	Cash from Steward for hides, empty bar- rels, etc.....	2,010 84	
	Amount due from counties this date.....	25,459 99	
	Amount due from pay patients this date....	8,684 95	
	Amount due from State of Missouri.....	37,500 00	
	Debts due by Asylum over and above assets	22,650 36	
	Balance	200 69	
	Total.....		\$284,303 87
Nov. 27, 1876..	By balance brought down.....		\$200 69

Of the whole indebtedness of the institution, \$22,650.36 above assets, \$18,815.15 resulted from interest paid on warrants.

To the honorable Board of Managers of State Lunatic Asylum, Fulton, Missouri.

JAMES. S. HENDERSON, *Treasurer.*